DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 165 813 IR 007 159

AUTHOR Erteschik, Ann M., Comp.; And Others
TITLE Public Library Construction 1965-1978. The Federal Contribution Through the Library Services and Construction Act.
INSTITUTION Bureau of School Systems (DHEW/OE), Washington, D.C. Office of Libraries and Learning Resources.
PUB DATE Aug 78
NOTE 31p.
AVAILABLE FROM Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (260-934/2092 1-3)

EDRS PRICE MF-$0.83 HC-$2.06 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS *Construction Programs; Costs; Facility Improvement; *Federal Aid; *Federal Legislation; Library Services; Projects; *Public Libraries; Tables (Data); Trend Analysis
IDENTIFIERS *Library Services and Construction Act

ABSTRACT

This report analyzes some of the data from documentation submitted by the individual states for federal financial assistance through the Library Services and Construction Act to meet public library construction needs between 1965 and 1978. The impact of the LSCA library construction program is described in terms of the cutting of costs, the population affected, and the numbers and types of projects funded. The main goals of construction--increased space, seating capacity, and book volume capacity--are discussed in terms of the improved library services they have fostered. The other priorities of LSCA--reaching isolated rural areas, and meeting special information needs of library patrons--are discussed in terms of their fulfillment by construction funding. Several construction projects and their resulting service improvements are included to illustrate this relationship. Summaries of LSCA program highlights and future trends are followed by tables presenting expenditures by state and funding source, as well as by population density and type of construction; population served through the projects; number of projects; and affected floor area, added seating capacity, and added book volume capacity by state, population density, and type of construction and library. (MBR)

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PUBLIC LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION 1965 - 1978

The Federal Contribution Through the Library Services and Construction Act

COMPILED BY:

Ann M. Erteschik
Michael Buchko, Jr.
Julia M. Hirsch

AUGUST 1978

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
Washington, DC 20202

IR007159

PREFACE

Between the years of 1965 and 1978, participating States and Territories have had Federal financial assistance in meeting some of the public library construction needs of the nation. The major source of this Federal funding has been the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA), Public Law 84-597, as amended. This legislation, administered by the U.S. Office of Education through the States' officially designated State library administrative agencies helped strengthen the partnership of State, local and Federal governments in extending public library services to more people.

This report analyzes some of the data required in the documentation submitted by the States in both the application and reporting process. Charts, tabulations, and pictures have been used to help show the impact of the Federal dollars through LSCA Title II, and other Federal sources. It should be noted that the charts show cumulative totals for some items. In a few instances the data was not sufficient from available reports to provide satisfactory State totals, and the retention date for such records had expired for the States.

The narrative sections of the project completion reports were the major source for examples of significant improvements in services resulting from the new and/or remodeled buildings.

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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Financial encouragement of public library building construction in the United States has stemmed from two major efforts -- the first, a private philanthropic endeavor; the second, a Federal funding program.

During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, very few public libraries were operating from buildings designed for library purposes. Instead, they were scattered among various types of housing, including: an abandoned clapboard schoolhouse, the entrance hall of a lawyer's office, under the stairwell of a Masonic Lodge, over a meat market, and in the former stables of a local fire department. Although these quarters were ill-suited for libary use, they illustrate the resourcefulness and determination of townspeople to provide library services.

Recognizing the value of free libraries and the severe need for separate, functional library buildings, in 1886 Andrew Carnegie initiated his private library building program. Within three decades Carnegie had donated $56,162,622 for the construction of 2,509 library buildings throughout the English-speaking world. More than $40,000,000 of this amount was given to build 1,679 public libraries in 1,412 communities in the U.S.1/ Carnegie viewed his building program not as philanthropy, but as a "clever stroke of business" because in return for the construction funds, he demanded a pledge that the city invest its money to furnish and maintain the library.2/

The uniform exterior and interior design - many steps leading up to the main entrance, first floor for public service, technical services and other functions on the basement level - were a trademark of the Carnegie program. Although some of the architectural features hindered the future development of the library's services, with subsequent remodeling nearly 83% of the buildings remain functioning as public libraries today.

When the Carnegie Corporation shifted its emphasis from construction to library education and training, a slack period of approximately forty years duration ensued before public library construction was given new vigor through a Federal funding program.

Despite a dearth of construction funds, public library services continued to develop throughout the nation, and in 1956, the Library Services Act (LSA) was enacted to further this growth. This legislation played a vital role in initiating library services to neglected rural areas, to reach an estimated 26 million rural residents of 300 counties without public library services, and helping to improve inadequate services of another two million rural residents. Providing funds for salaries, library equipment, books and other materials, and operating expenses, LSA extended services primarily through bookmobiles. LSA was cited in the House of Representatives as "one of the most worthwhile programs of the Federal government." 3/ Yet, without permanent facilities, adequate library services could not be rendered to many communities and the maximum dividends of Federal investment through LSA could not be claimed.

The need for new library buildings and/or renovation of existing ones was again quite severe. By the early 1960's the majority of all public libraries had been constructed before the 1940's, and the replacement rate was a low 2% annually. The American library building was characterized by advanced age, lack of space, and lack of modern equipment.

The Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) was signed into law by President Johnson on February 11, 1964. Its overall purpose was to promote the extension of public library services to all areas without such services or with inadequate services; to provide for the construction of new public library buildings or the improvement of existing library facilities.

Under Title II (Public Library Construction), erection of new buildings, and the expansion, remodeling, or acquisition of existing buildings are eligible projects for funding. Grants may be used to cover such expenses as architectural fees, acquisition of land, building, equipment, and landscaping. As a State formula matching grant program, construction projects are funded on a joint Federal-State/local share basis. The Federal share is set by law at no less than 33% and no greater than 66% for any State allotment, based on the per capital wealth of each State. The funding formula provides a base of $100,000 to each State and $20,000 to each territory, with an additional allotment from the remainder of the annual appropriation determined by the ratio of each State's population to the total population of the U.S. according to the most recent decennial census. Total appropriations for Title II have been $175,769,750. There have been no appropriations since 1973, however, the legislative authorization has enabled the use of other Federal sources for public library construction.

All funds are administered through the appropriate State library administrative agency which makes all grant decisions in line with the approved State plan, and provides technical assistance with all aspects of the building program. Applicants for LSCA Title II funds are generally required to meet the following planning and project specifications: a) hire a registered architect; b) survey the community to assess its library services needs; c) write a building program statement; d) retain a library building consultant; e) project 20 years of use for the building; and f) comply with both State and Federal building codes.

Both the requirement of matching funds and the planning specifications of Title II have had positive effect on the construction of public library buildings as can be seen from the summation of the program's accomplishments in the following sections.

Clark County Library, Arkansas: Functional interior with preserved exterior

IMPACT OF THE LSCA LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Beginning in the mid 1960's and through the early 1970's, the United States has seen a revitalization of public library construction as a result of Federal assistance through LSCA Title II. With a new source of funding available, interest in planning and building libraries in local communities was renewed. Many State library agencies sponsored statewide surveys of public library construction needs which revealed outgrown and outdated buildings still in use and consequently restricting both the range and quality of services being offered to the public. Title II funds provided the needed impetus for the "planning and construction of public library buildings for services in the '70's...The impact of these Federal funds did not result in providing just buildings, but rather buildings which are tailored to the services being provided now and as planned for the future. The artistic and imaginative design which accomodates the best in service features has, during these years of library construction, demonstrated the judicious use of funds by the public library agencies receiving the matching grants."4/

Public libraries which are beautiful, hospitable, easily accessible and designed with a service-oriented concept, are better able to fulfill their service role as a major resource for the local community. Such new buildings are, in addition, a great source of pride for community members and an inspiration for continued learning for persons of all ages. The transformation of a bare basement room into a lively, colorful children's room, the unrestricted come-and-go of learning resource centers with media for individual self-instruction, the integration of materials for easier patron use, and the change of atmosphere from closed stacks and formidable rows of study tables to inviting comfortable reading areas are made possible through new construction and remodeling. The total impact on library users and non-users is immeasurable. A librarian of a new public library in a southwestern town, expressed the effect of attractive, usable physical surroundings on library users saying: "Those who formerly patronized the old library in its inadequate quarters come to the new library more often and stay longer. Many come who never used the library before. They come to browse, to read, to study, and just to enjoy their library. Registration and circulation statistics far exceed any we had every dreamed of."

Community pride plays a major role in stimulating full utilization of the new library facilities. Such positive attitudes also have an effect on the library before its actualization, for it is only through the committed support and efforts of the whole community and its responsible members that a library building program can succeed. All strata of the community and its government become involved, from local interested citizens to the library staff, Board of Trustees, State library agency consultants, and Federal program administrators.

Acquiring a new or remodeled library, from initial concept to finished product, is an involved and involving process. Since the securing of funds is imperative, the general public must be approached and convinced of the value and benefits to be derived from the project, and influenced to continue financia support for services from the building through its own resources. A multitude of actions and decisions are necessary to obtain a pleasing and functional public library building appropriate for the community it serves. Assessment of the needs of the area's population, translation of the needs into a written building program, and subsequent decisions regarding cost, size (floor area), amount of book shelving area, seating capacity, etc. are all important factors which can later influence the extent of public use of the finished library facility.

Decisions regarding the selection of a suitable site can also have significant effect on the library's use. Situated at a busy main intersection or conveniently

located in the center of a downtown shopping area, or in rural areas, near another important local service building such as the post office or town hall, a public library becomes a readily accessible and publically inviting place.

The choice of exterior style can also influence public acceptance of a new library. In some communities, interest in preserving unity of style of local buildings is of prime importance and so a new proposed structure must comply with this desire in order to be welcome. This regard for architectural harmony with existing buildings, coupled with the desire for a building able to render modern services that meet today's demands, was expressed in a construction report submitted by a southern librarian: "An attractive Georgian style was selected for the new library to be in keeping with the early, historical buildings and homes in the area...constructed of colonial style brick...and designed for easy access of elderly visitors, and those in wheel chairs."

In other communities, the drive for a well functioning, modern library shares equal importance with respect for the natural environment. One northwestern library which achieved this dual quality was honored with an award from an architectural association. The jury "commended the setting of this building, the retention of the natural surroundings, and its (the library's) scale and character in relationship to the surrounding neighborhood...Liberal glass areas with the books exposed to view expressed the building's functions for all to see...The library has become a social center for the community and the quality of the inner spaces and the materials used contributed to this...Entry plaza, entry court and control desk provide a hub around which all main areas are conveniently situated...The inner garden court and decks extending to the natural landscape complement these inner spaces."5/

Many libraries built with Title II aid received awards from State and national architectural, engineering, and historical preservation associations. These awards are a tribute to the farsightedness and high quality work of library planning teams working in conjunction with excellent architects and construction firms. Recognition through formal awards is naturally an honor, but the most gratifying result of these well designed new and remodeled public library buildings is the increased usage by the public they were built to serve.

The following sections examine the achievements of LSCA Title II in relation to the specific concerns of construction projects: cost, population served, increase in usable floor area, and seating capacity and book volume capacity increase.

-COSTS-

Central to any review of a Federal matching grant program is the effective use of the funds. This can be determined by reviewing both the program's accomplishments (as will be presented in the upcoming sections), and by examining evidence of public financial support stimulated in response to the availability of the Federal dollar.

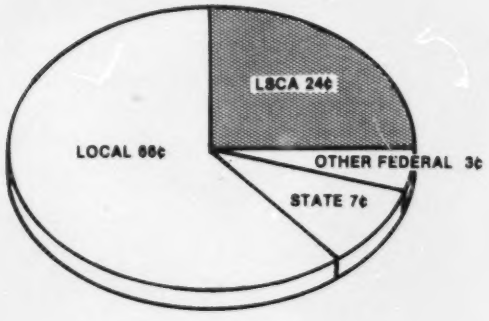
An overview of the funding sources for public library construction authorized under Title II is shown in Chart A: The Construction Dollar. (Tables 1 and 2, see Appendix, p. 19 and 20, further breakout expenditures by State, source, population density of area served, and type of construction.) LSCA Title II funds comprise the major portion of the Federal contribution to public library construction, providing 24% of the total expenditures. Another 3% of these costs were supplied by other Federal funding sources including: Model Cities Program, General Revenue Sharing, Community and Housing Development Act, Appalachian Regional Development Act, and, most recently, the Local Public Works Act.

The largest of these other Federal programs supporting public library construction is the Appalachian Regional Development Act, which has to date assisted 149 library projects with 154

. million dollars. This program assists depressed communities in designated Appalachian areas to establish basic economic and educational facilities and services in order to become self sufficient. The Appalachian Regional Commission provides supplemental funds to augment local monies to enable the locality to qualify for Federal funds such as LSCA Title II. It can also provide the basic grant under authorization of another Federal program when monies are unavailable, as has been the case with LSCA Title II since its last appropriation in 1973.

CHART A.

THE CONSTRUCTION DOLLAR



Combined Federal expenditures, however, are only a fraction of the total costs of the construction projects. The relatively small LSCA investment of 24¢ out of every dollar, prompted nearly three times that amount in matching funds. The matching dollars from both State and local sources combined equal 73% of the total costs, with local support comprising the major share, 66%. In the vast majority of States, local/State funds far exceeded the matching requirements set by law. This high percentage of matching in some cases not only surpassed, but actually doubled the required amounts. Local dollars in the amount of $475,756,419 were raised which, along with $53,137,196 from State funds, matched $174,318,366 in Federal II grants. With the addition of $21,469,975 provided by other Federal sources, a total of over $724 million was expended under Title II authorization for public library construction projects.

As a result of the large contribution of local dollars, the effectiveness of the Federal grant was multiplied. Credit for this maximal utilization of Federal aid belongs to the State library agencies which had responsibility for distributing the funds. In an effort to spread the Federal dollar for the greatest benefit throughout the State, many State library agencies required a higher level of local support than the level required by the Federal government in order for the State to qualify for its allotment. In this way, States could use their allotment to initiate more construction projects and to prompt a larger outpouring of local monies.

Raising local funds to qualify for a Title II grant took many forms in addition to bond referendums and appropriations, including typical "grassroots" efforts such as bazaars and benefit banquets. Securing contributions from individuals, local businesses, industry, clubs, and private foundations, and inspiring memorial contributions were also among the various avenues that fund-raising committees pursued.

-POPULATION-

Projects funded by Title II have provided 88,458,742 persons with the opportunity to avail themselves of a full range of library services offered from a permanent building. This high count of population served (over one-third of the country's current population) reflects only the availability of library services and does not begin to measure the benefits of these services in terms of human value.

This summation of the Title II program has considered three basic population sizes. The categories studied are: rural, areas with less than 10,000 residents; mid-range, areas of 10,000 to 100,000 persons; and urban, areas of greater than 100,000 population. The achievements of the construction projects

are related to these three basic size population groups throughout this study. Since all figures were calculated from documentation submitted for approval of construction, and these reports cover a span of 13 years, the population figures for early projects may vary from current figures for the library's service area today.

In examining the population figures, it appears that Federal assistance initially had the most impact on rural residents, followed by a wider distribution of grants to other more densely populated areas. The population served through Title II assisted libraries is broken down by State in Table 3 (See Appendix, p. 21).

-NUMBER AND TYPE OF PROJECT-

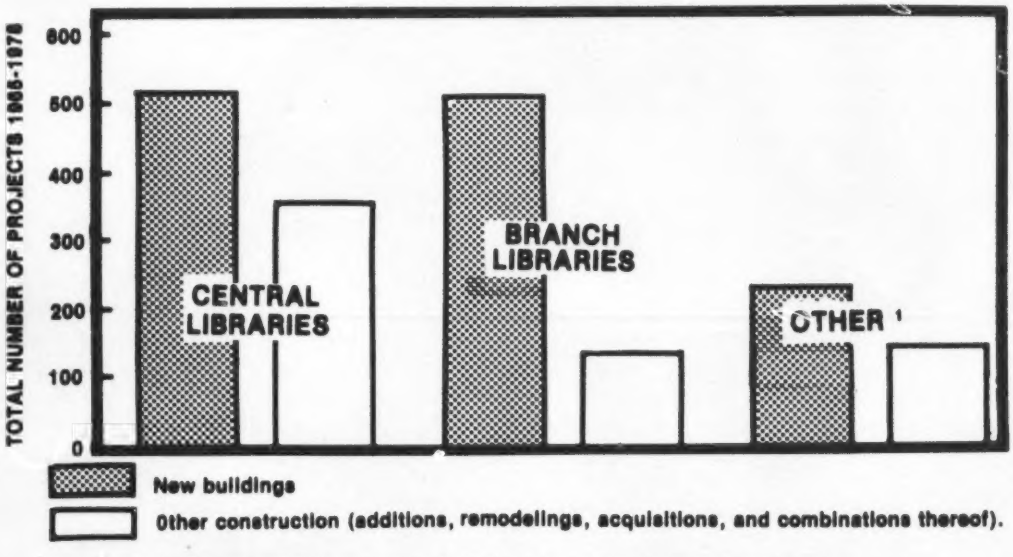
In interpreting and evaluating Title II expenditures, it is germane to call attention to the breadth of the program's accomplishments. The actual number of library facilities newly constructed or remodeled into more usable structures totals 1,917. Within the nine year active funding span of Title II, 1,804 of the total library construction projects were begun. Broken down by fiscal year, the number of projects approved and carried out is as follows:

FY 65	347
FY 66	350
FY 67	272
FY 68	275
FY 69	206
FY 70	66
FY 71	109
FY 72	126
FY 73	53

Since the most recent appropriation for Title II in FY 1973, 113 libraries have been awarded construction grants under the Title II authorization, utilizing monies carried over from previous fiscal years and/or funds from other Federal programs.

CHART B.

NUMBER OF NEW AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS BY TYPE OF LIBRARY



¹ All types of library service buildings including systems headquarters, processing centers, and bookmobile headquarters

Many types of libraries were given Federal assistance. Predominantly, central libraries and branch libraries were provided construction aid, but other library service buildings were also included. Among these were systems headquarters, processing centers, bookmobile storage garages, -- buildings which helped improve the overall quality of public library service in an area.

Federal funding is often necessary to ensure establishment of other type libraries, in particular those which serve more than one specific locality or whose service area crosses local jurisdictions. Federal aid may be influential in the building of processing centers and other service centers which do not provide direct public service, but contribute to the economical, efficient functioning of public libraries, freeing the time of local library staff for giving increased patron assistance and developing new services. In such cases, local construction support may not be readily forthcoming, since material or service benefits are not clearly apparent to the average taxpayer/voter.

When the cost of building a new library has seemed prohibitive to the local taxpayer, one solution offered has been the renovation of another building, standing unused, such as a vacated grocery store, theater, or post office. Acquisitions of these structures by library boards have kept good serviceable buildings, some with historical value, from going to waste, and with remodeling and/or small additions they often have been transformed into attractive, sturdy libraries.

On the other hand, it should be pointed out, that many librarians have had to muster courage to steadfastly refuse to accept a building which was and would always remain ill-suited or badly located for library purposes.

Chart B shows the total number of library buildings assisted by Federal support, broken out by both type of construction and by type of library. (Table 4, see Appendix p. 22, covers the same categories but also breaks out these national totals by State.)

Both central libraries and branch libraries show new construction at a high rate, reaching totals of 521 and 517 respectively. Central libraries, however, have approximately 2 1/2 times (358 compared to branches 139) the number of other construction projects which include remodeling, renovation, additions, and combinations thereof. Since central libraries existed before any of their branches, it logically follows that the central libraries are likely to be the oldest and the most in need of these improvements.

The division among new and other construction projects reflects not only the type of library, but the size of population served as Chart C and Chart D demonstrate. Rural areas which were previously without services had the greatest need for main library buildings, whereas urban libraries showed the

CHART C. **NUMBER OF RURAL TITLE II CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS BY FISCAL YEAR**

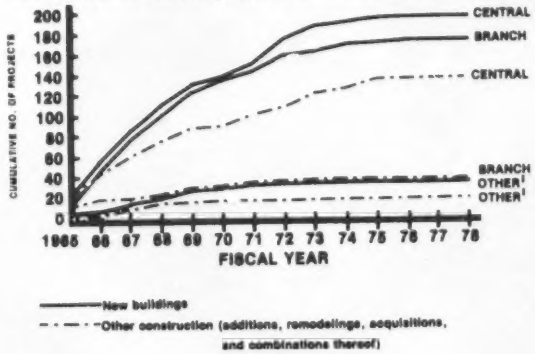
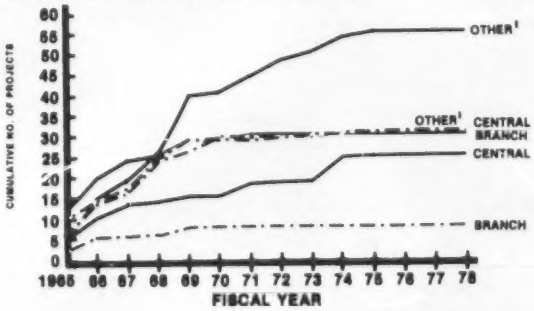


CHART D. **NUMBER OF URBAN TITLE II CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS BY FISCAL YEAR**



¹ All types of library service buildings including systems headquarters, processing centers, and bookmobile headquarters.

greatest desire for new branches or for remodeled central libraries. In metropolitan areas, new branches were needed to extend services to the spreading suburban communities and to accommodate the population thrust of a large city. Additionally, urban central libraries needed assistance to keep existing library structures functioning and able to cope with the even greater demands being placed on them. As the hub of a city library system, urban central libraries have greater space needs, for staff, workshop areas, materials storage, equipment for networking activities, etc. Space is also required in which to conduct new services necessary to reach minority inner-city dwellers. Adult education and literacy projects, ethnic heritage events, local history taping projects, audio-visual and media use, etc. are examples of such services. These space deficiencies were often eliminated through well planned additions and reallocation of interior floor area, supported as eligible expenses under Title II.

From the data examined, it is evident that the determination of type of construction project to be initiated was based on the combined factors of cost to consenting taxpayers, size of population to be served, the library's major functions (as central, branch, processing center, etc.) and space needs for the individual library activities.

-FLOOR AREA-

The main goal of constructing, adding to, or renovating a library building is to create more usable space for library activities. Therefore, the increases in floor area achieved by Title II construction projects are of note. The total floor area effected by this Federal assistance program is 24,527,000 square feet, of which nearly 21,000,000 square feet is new or added and the remaining is remodeled floor area.

Table 5 (See Appendix, p. 23) gives break-outs by State of new/added and remodeled floor area by type of library and population size. Some interesting findings can be extracted from these figures. Of all types of libraries, central libraries achieved the most substantial gains in floor area, a solid 12.7 million square feet - over half the national total gained by all Title II assisted libraries. With regard to population size, the greatest measure of combined new/added and remodeled floor area is found in libraries serving the mid-range population group, with 11,725,000 square feet effected. Urban libraries follow with 6,583,000 square feet and rural libraries take third place with 3,219,000 square feet. On a per project basis, however, the affected floor area averages follow a different order: 5,300 square feet for rural libraries; 10,050 square feet for mid-range population; and 36,500 square feet for urban libraries.

With proper planning, these increases in floor area can have considerable impact on the range, type and quality of services the new or redesigned library offers. The architect's exact delineation of floor area for specific purposes (i.e. technical staff work area, multipurpose rooms, reading areas, book shelving and materials storage, etc.) is of individual concern to each library and is based on the assessed present and projected needs of the community it serves.

In new construction projects, the librarian has the advantage of being able to plan space utilization in accordance with his/her interpretation of the community's desires, to include, for example, small group meeting rooms, arts and crafts work space, activity areas for music listening, etc. Well designed floor area can ease the traffic flow and place the librarian in a visible, approachable location from which he/she can both assist patrons and supervise the library. A library can also be planned to emphasize special characteristics, such as a pleasing natural environment, or to create a particular ambience. Reading as an enjoyable, relaxing experience can be emphasized with comfortable lounge areas and open stacks; fun-time activities for

children can be made even more pleasant and learning-effective with vibrant, open and uncluttered areas; and quiet study can be stressed through defined private spaces such as study carrels or booths for individual work.

Although remodeling does not usually afford the same planning opportunities as does new construction, it can be utilized to provide additional floor area for a needed children's room, a long-awaited public auditorium, or accessible book shelving.

Remodeling projects may also result in many good changes that, although not measurable in square feet, nonetheless have a definite positive effect on the smooth functioning of the library. Through renovation, the library may be made barrier-free for handicapped patrons, be altered to make new services possible, or be redesigned to provide consolidated staff work areas, increasing both staff efficiency and morale. One dramatic example of the latter was the renovation of an old Carnegie library where the staff work areas had been divided between the second floor and the basement levels. The time and energy lost between floors had a demoralizing effect on the staff and had damaged their ability and desire to respond to patron requests within a creditable time frame. With consolidation of the library's service areas, staff effectiveness was considerably upgraded, despite the zero increase in square footage registered in the data.

-SEATING CAPACITY-

As described in the previous section, the expansion of usable floor area has had both direct and indirect effects on the quality of services a library can offer. The advantages libraries accrue from increased square footage become clear with a closer examination of new and remodeled floor space divided into designated use areas such as book shelving space, seating for reading activities and seating for public meeting purposes.

The seating capacity of a library directly determines the way in which the public utilizes its library facility. With adequate and comfortable seating for reading, viewing, listening, and studying in a pleasant atmosphere, the users are more likely to enjoy their visits, extend them in length of time, and come more frequently than if crowded conditions prevail. The availability of multipurpose meeting and activity rooms is also a big plus for increased library patronage.

The proportioning of space and the number of seats allocated for meeting rooms versus reading areas reflects the differently perceived needs and priorities of individual libraries. The division of floor area in a newly constructed library most visibly demonstrates the particular patronage the library is geared to attract and serve. In a community - for example, a low-income urban area - where crowded living quarters and accompanyingly high noise levels distract, the library may aim to offer an alternative environment for students and other persons needing privacy and quiet study space. Such a library's emphasis would be on providing the largest seating capacity for individual learning-conducive reading areas. Another library, particularly one in a rural setting, may conclude, after assessing the needs of the community, that the construction of a meeting room would advance library use and make the library a focal point for community activities, since meeting rooms are available nowhere else in the neighborhood.

The choices made in the use of seating capacity by individual libraries is compiled in a national overview provided in Chart E. This chart reveals substantial growth in the seating capacity of both reading areas and meeting rooms in libraries serving the three population groups. The upswing in number of seats in reading areas is nearly constant across all population categories ranging from a 2 1/2 to 3 times capacity increase.

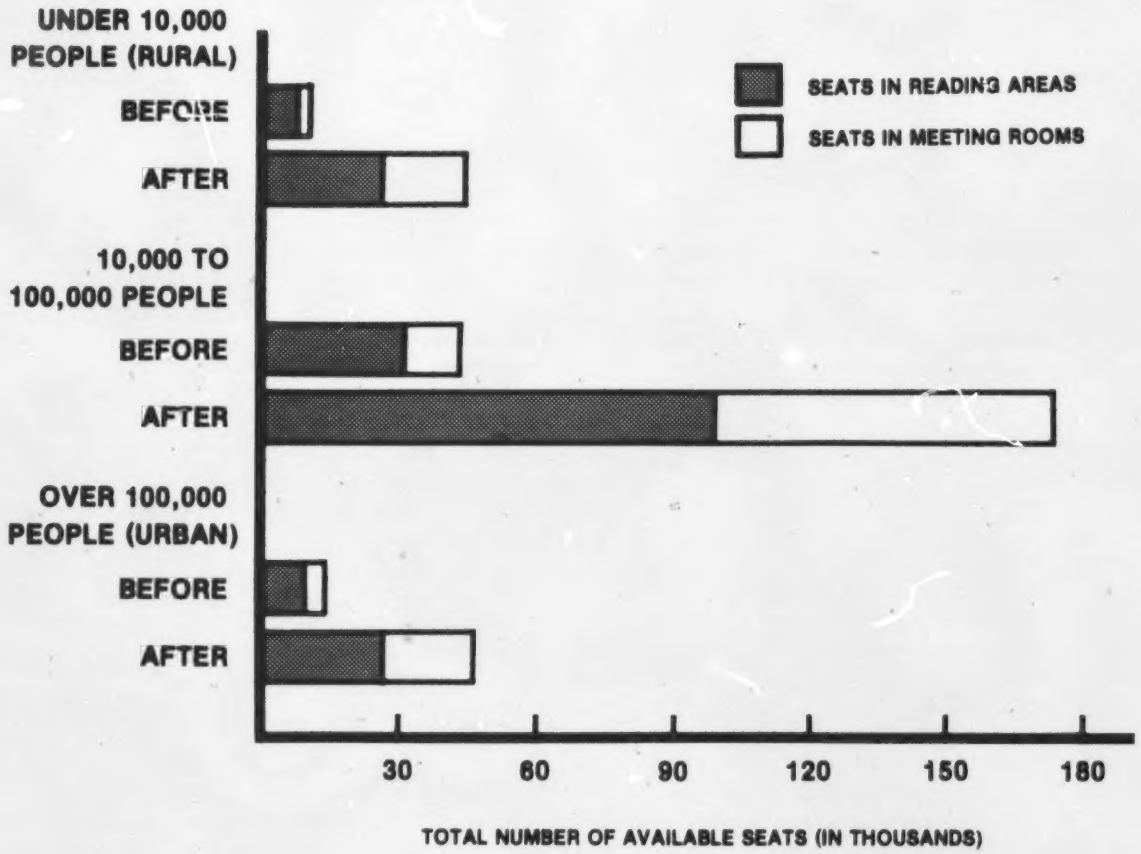
It is in the enlargement of seating capacity of meeting rooms that the greatest variance among population groups occurs. Large increases are evident in all three groups, but the percentage increase of 827% in rural areas is considerably greater than the 573% increase registered by mid-range libraries or the 376% increase exhibited in urban libraries. The striking need for meeting rooms in rural areas is also demonstrated in the number of new meeting rooms built in rural libraries which previously had no such public meeting space. Out of the 1,119 new or added meeting rooms constructed for libraries formerly lacking such multipurpose rooms, 427 are found in those libraries which serve predominantly rural areas.

The combined total for both reading and meeting room seating capacity shows an overall national gain from 67,503 to 266,034 seats in Title II project libraries. This figure shows approximately quadrupled seating capacity. Each population group evidences an increase of approximately 3 to 4 times the original seating capacity.

The rate of increase in seating capacity as related to population served

CHART E.

SEATING CAPACITY BY POPULATION DENSITIES



also reveals marked increases. From the program's beginning in 1965 to the present time, the number of seats available in reading areas per 40,000 persons has risen from 10 seats in 1965 to 30 seats in 1978. In meeting or multipurpose rooms, this rate of increase per 40,000 persons was from 3 seats in 1965 to 20 seats in 1978. Tables 6 and 7 (see Appendix, p. 24, 25) further detail these gains in seating capacity, breaking them out by State, type of library and type of construction. The percentage increase resulting from Title II aid is also given by State.

-BOOK VOLUME CAPACITY-

Since the business of libraries revolves around books to such a large extent, the increase in book volume capacity is another significant factor in this summation of Title II accomplishments. Nationwide, there were substantial gains recorded in the book volume capacity of the libraries that received Federal construction aid. The total shelving capacity of these libraries prior to Title II funding was 50.9 million volumes; after completing construction, the book volume capacity totaled 122.8 million, an expansion of space able to accommodate the addition of 71.9 million books.

Chart F provides an in-depth view of book volume capacity increase with a break-out of national gains by both type of library and size of population served. (Table 8, see Appendix p. 26, shows a detailed State by State book volume increase by type of construction and type of library.) Branch libraries claim the greatest increase, having more than quadrupled their shelving space--a 7.5 million volume capacity raised to a 33 million book capacity. This can be attributed to the large number of branches (523 out of the 1,917 Title II projects) which were newly constructed and thus had the opportunity to plan ahead for extensive shelving area. Among branch libraries, those serving mid-range populations were found to have jumped to more than five times their original 5.2 million book capacity to 26.9 million volumes.

Central libraries more than doubled their already large volume capacity, exhibiting fairly consistant increases in all three size population groups. Since central libraries in urban areas mainly undertook remodeling projects, this doubling of book capacity from a high original figure of 27.9 million to 61.7 million volumes represents a notable enlargement.

In the category of "other" type libraries, the overall book volume capacity increase was again nearly doubled. The greatest percentage increase, however, occurs in the libraries serving rural areas: a 325% jump from a low count of 400,000 to 1,300,000 book capacity. These figures reveal the lack of many such service centers in rural areas prior to Title II funding.

Impressive as these increases in book volume capacity are, they indicate just one of the many material gains resulting from Title II grants, since books only represent one facet of library services. These figures do not take into account, for example, the extensive resources of audio-visual materials and equipment, realia, all types of art forms and media, skill-building playthings, etc., which are increasingly taking their place beside books in today's libraries.

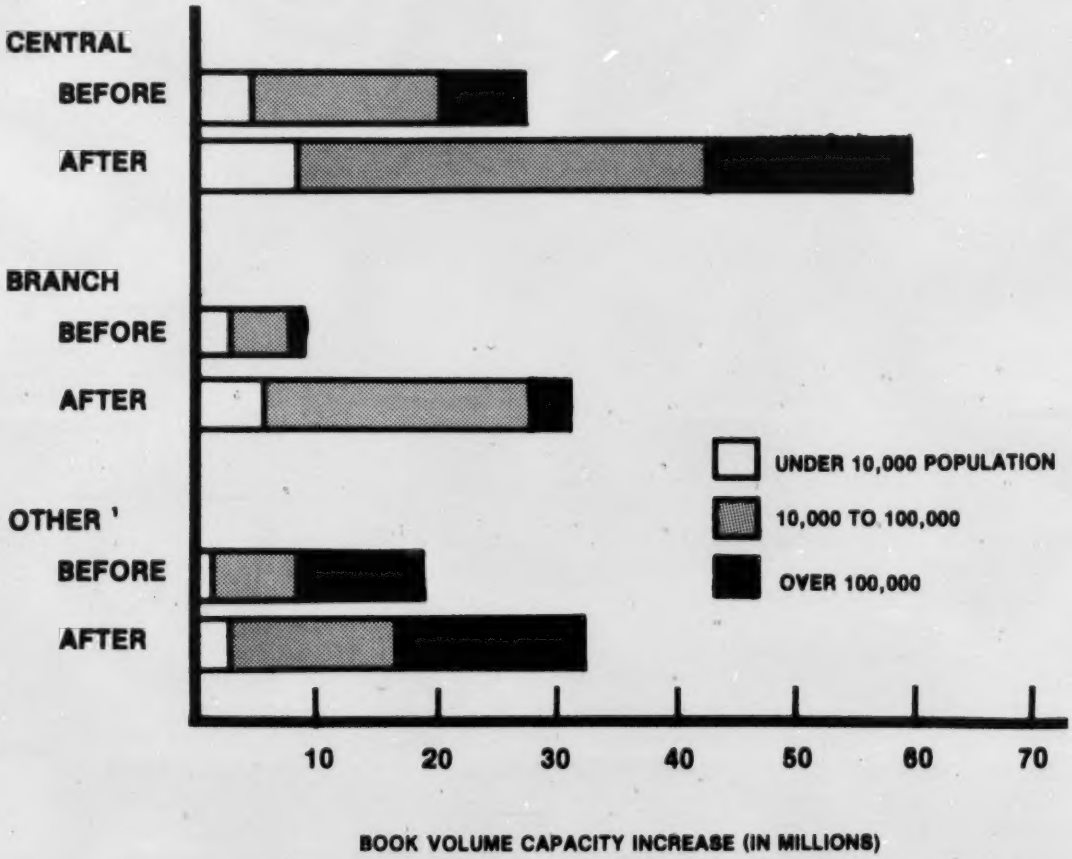
This report barely begins to encompass the many advantages that can ensue from increased book volume capacity. As one direct result of new facilities providing shelf space for an adequate per capita book count, many libraries were able to qualify, for the first time, for membership in an interlibrary cooperative system. Also, some libraries were enabled to qualify for State aid. Although data cannot accurately portray the significance that greater book volume capacity, and thus greater reading selection, can have for a community, one

librarian expressed that human element in the library's construction report, saying:

> "Herein lies one of the responsibilities of a public library--to bring to its community the finer books which individuals might not otherwise know exist of have the opportunity to use."

CHART F.

BOOK VOLUME CAPACITY INCREASE BY TYPE OF LIBRARY



'All types of library service building, including systems headquarters, and book mobile headquarters.

THE EFFECT OF LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION ON OTHER LSCA PRIORITIES

The accomplishments of the LSCA public library construction program can be statistically evaluated and graphically described, and such data reveals a far-reaching program which has been effective in carrying out its legislative mandate. One cannot grasp its full impact, however, unless one evaluates Title II in relation to the other legislative priorities of the entire Library Services and Construction Act program. LSCA's emphasis was originally, and continues to be, one of helping provide persons throughout the country with the best achievable library services to meet their educational, informational, and recreational needs. Such a goal has been approached in multi-faceted ways. Each Title of the Act addresses specific priority areas, and in combination, they have the overall effect of stimulating the development of quality library services.

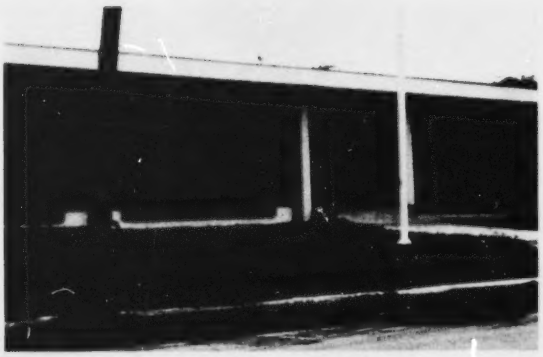
Preceded by the rural-oriented Library Services Act of 1956, Federal funds supporting public library services were originally targeted toward reaching isolated rural areas. This task was enthusiastically performed by bookmobiles traveling out to even the most distant and remote parts of the country. The services bookmobiles and their librarian/drivers were able to deliver had exciting impact on rural residents who for the first time were able to obtain self-help materials, ready information, and recreational reading matter. As valuable as these limited services were, the advent of LSCA Title II construction funds turned the desire for permanent library services in local communities into reality. LSCA Title II grants provided the basic housing structure which made possible an expanded range of ongoing library programs and enabled libraries to serve their patrons with a greater variety of meaningful library services.

Title II projects have also contributed to better utilization of LSCA Title I (Library Services) and Title III (Interlibrary Cooperation) funds. The priorities of Title I directly address the extension of services to underserved and/or disadvantaged persons, and, with new permanent buildings from which to operate, communities have been able to embark on many innovative library projects to help alleviate the identified needs of their clientele.

With greater book volume capacity, librarians have acquired special collections to meet the unique information needs of their patrons. Books designed to attract nonusers, such as bilingual publications, paperbacks, and high interest/low-vocabulary books, have been offered, along with reading conducive to personal enjoyment. Additionally, audio-visual materials and equipment which have particular appeal to persons of limited English-speaking ability are accommodated in library facilities. Availability of individual study carrels coupled with large meeting rooms for group instruction makes possible public library-sponsored adult education programs. Through guest lectures and community forums held in multi-purpose rooms, the library can also provide neighbors with opportunities for educational and cultural experiences in an informal setting.

These services are a sampling of the varied activities sponsored in the new buildings. One report of a completed Title II supported addition to a midwest library featured the following new services: (a) children's story hour, (b) parenting classes, (c) family film nights, (d) lecture series on taxes, nutrition, county politics, etc., (e) young adults programs held in the music listening room, (f) art study discussion groups, and (g) reading programs, including one-to-one literacy instruction. Other libraries have described how they fully utilize their new space for needed collections of large print books, creating display areas for local art productions, and providing workshop areas in which to conduct in-service training programs for staff and volunteers.

In addition to these services which fulfilled Title I objectives, the



San Markos Public Library, Texas: Before and After

construction of a new building or the renovation of an older one has effected improvements in a library's interlibrary cooperation activities for the benefit of an enlarged clientele. Remodeled space has allowed many libraries to update their equipment and so accommodate new means of technology, such as data bases and computer terminals. These link the local library with its system members, an important step in expanding each library's ability to satisfy diverse patron requests.

The many decisions made in planning Federally-assisted library building projects were based not only on LSCA priorities, but also on the particular needs and goals of the local communities. The following examples all demonstrate one or more national priorities, as expressed in the Act, meshed with State and/or local priorities and translated into actual projects made possible through Title II funding:

- The unique cultural needs of the residents of Frederiksted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands were addressed through a remodeling project of the main library which added a "Special Activities Area." This versatile multi-purpose area complete with stages and seating for 300 persons, accommodates dramatic productions, orchestra and musical group presentations, dance, films, lectures, etc. It use for town and community meetings, school and public library activities, and various other civic activities has augmented the community's awareness and use of the library. The new activities area has enabled the library to encourage cultural expression and growth on the island and thus fulfill one of its objectives as an educational and cultural public service agency.

- Total activity of the Grand Forks Public Library, North Dakota tripled and circulation doubled within the first three months of its opening in new quarters. "Activity has literally sky rocketed," claimed the library director, 6/ attributing this resurgence of library interest to the new services being made available in the new building. These new services, which are completely accessible to handicapped persons, include: convenient meeting rooms for public use by large or small groups; free bus rides to and from the library; computer access to the school system's computer through a terminal in the library; listening stations with audio chairs; Cable TV viewing stations; study carrels; framed art reproduction and sculpture replicas; typewriters; films, film projectors, and slide viewers; recordings, cassettes and playing equipment, etc. The emphasis on all types of media as both a tool for learning and a form of enjoyment has given the library a revitalized appeal and a new avenue for reaching the nonuser.

- The extension of public library services to the city's underserved suburban areas through a branch library system was the goal of Ft. Worth's use of its Title II funds. When in 1961, Ft. Worth had the dubious distinction of being the

only large U.S. city without a branch library, 7/ the city voters authorized a seven branch building program which was carried out with the aid of Federal funds. Within one year after the full branch system opened, activities in the seven branches had caused a city-wide increase in library usage of almost 50%. The neighborhood branches are highly visible, and, as part of a city-wide system, are able to offer patrons nearby convenience, a full range of activities, and a wealth of materials through interlibrary loan.

• The building of Martin's Ferry Public Library was one component of a comprehensive plan for combatting problems of poverty in the community. An economically disadvantaged area, Martin's Ferry became the first community in Ohio to receive funds under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 through its War on Poverty Commission. The overall program emphasized increased educational services directed at meeting the needs of all segments of the community. The library's role as an educational agency able to cross all age barriers was recognized through a Department of Urban Renewal land grant. Previous library housing consisted of an inadequate garage for bookmobiles and rental space which necessitated division of the main book stock among three locations approximately three city blocks apart. The new facility, built with Title II funds provided consolidated services and was able to effectively aid in the educational efforts of the War on Poverty through a variety of programs.

• Addressing the needs and characteristics of all age groups and fostering greater individual and community growth is a challenge to all libraries. In a rural area this is particularly important as there may be few, if any, other service organizations that target these clientele groups. The first completed LSCA Title II construction project, dedicated May 16, 1966, shows evidence of the library's concern for patrons of all ages. Built to serve an agricultural and mining community of 7,000 in an area of about 2,000 square miles, the Platte County Public Library of Wheatland, Wyoming is the cultural and activity center. Located at the county seat in the county's largest town (population 2,500), this attractive, efficient modern library offers separate book collections and reading/lounging areas for adults, young people, and children; a Western Americana special collection and exhibit, reference room with study carrels and work areas, a workroom for staff, a conference room and a sound-proof room for audio-visual materials use.

• As a major resource center, the administrative headquarters for the North Central Kansas Library System, and a subregional library for the blind and physically handicapped, the Manhattan Public Library provides services to 33 member libraries in a seven-county area. In its new quarters, assisted by Title II funds, the library provides: space for system personnel; a rotating book collection of several thousand items; a centralized purchasing department of system materials; an art and printing department which provides displays, printed signs, book lists, summer reading materials and numerous other publicity items for system libraries; Talking Books for regional distribution; and TWX connections with other libraries in the State for interlibrary cooperative activities. Services to its immediate community were also greatly enhanced by the new building which offers a business reference section, an art gallery for exhibition of local and regional original art, framed arts works including a "mini-masters" series for children, a small conference room for private groups, and an auditorium seating 100 people. The result of three years occupation in the new library was a 58% increase in registered borrowers and a 69% rise in circulation.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

This retrospective review of the impact of Federal assistance through LSCA Title II on public library construction notes the following accomplishments:

- 1917 library construction projects completed
- 88 million people have access to services in new or improved library buildings
- $174,318,366 from Title II with $21,469,975 from other Federal sources stimulated the investment of $528,893,615 in State and local matching
- Floor space increased by 20,744,000 square feet and an additional 3,783,000 square feet were remodeled
- Seating capacity for reading activities tripled
- 1,119 libraries provided public meeting (multipurpose) rooms for the first time in their communities
- An additional 84,984 seats were made available in the public meeting rooms
- Shelving capacity increased by 72 million volumes

These notable improvements can be credited to the wise use of Federal funds on the part of State library agencies and local libraries. Working in partnership with the Federal government program administrators, the State and local library leaders used the resources to produce maximum benefits for a large portion of the population. They implemented Title II grants to have impact on the overall statewide development of library services. To assure that further benefits be derived through library construction projects, ten States additionally established their own State funding source for construction purposes.

Although no Title II funds have been appropriated since 1973, librarians are continuing their efforts to meet patron space demands and are planning for future services. In the late 1960's and early 1970's, librarians had used Title II resources to strengthen the library's capabilities to meet immediate service needs and, more than that, to facilitate the provision of new types of services for the foreseeable future. Similarly, today's librarians are giving forethought to the projected demands of tomorrow's library clientele and, library buildings must be able (through remodeling if necessary) to accommodate changing patterns of service.

The move to computerization, the greater use of communications technology and increased emphasis on interlibrary cooperative activities, such as networking, all place additional space requirements on libraries. Where extra floor area is unavailable this necessitates either encroachment on public areas and/or staff workrooms, or the construction of new housing for these activities.

The increased societal responsibilities placed on libraries as public agencies, such as complete accessibility for handicapped users and regard for energy conservation and ecological problems, have also created new construction needs. Remodeling is required in a large number of public libraries to allow ease of access for persons confined to wheelchairs and for persons with other physical impairments that inhibit mobility, in particular the elderly. The national concern for dwindling natural energy resources must also be reflected in conservation initiatives by public libraries. Thus, new energy-saving

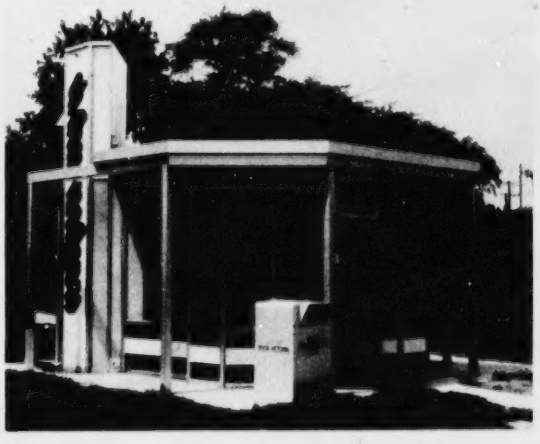
heating and cooling systems will have to be installed in many older buildings, a procedure which usually necessitates considerable renovation of the original facility.

The shifts in population patterns are another factor public libraries must contend with in determining future construction plans. The needs of rural communities remain apparent in many areas and public services of all kinds must be provided in order to slow migration to the already overcrowded cities. One futuristic type library is the "Instant Library" facility made popular by West Virginia and originally supported by Title II. These modern libraries provide residents of unreached coal towns, mountain hollows, and other sparsely populated areas with a fixed library facility within reasonable distance. Modular prefabricated buildings which are quickly constructed, these libraries have a permanent appearance, are able to take hard use, and can be expanded as the need arises. The newer "Outpost" libraries are a further extension of library services to isolated rural populations.

Concern for adequate services in urban areas has also prompted innovative designs for supplementary library facilities. Currently, "Kiosk" libraries are appearing in cities at busy bus stops and on vacant lots near playgrounds and shops. Generally, these mini-libraries are constructed in carousel style with maximum expanses of glass to give visibility to the inviting interiors filled with paperback books and staffed by a familiar neighborhood resident. This highly visible library does not provide a full range of services, but is able to gain the acceptance of inner-city dwellers and thereby stimulate a graduated use of libraries.

Just as migration to metropolitan areas poses problems to planners, so too does the migration out of the cities into suburbia which often results in the sudden popularity of specific residential sections. Libary construction planners must also consider the retirement developments springing up in suburban areas along with the "resettling" efforts of young people returning to the heart of the city and upgrading neglected neighborhoods. To cope with these rapid demographic changes, some large city library systems have utilized "Portable Branches." These versatile libraries have the advantage of mobility as they can be set down on any available lot and be removed later for service elsewhere when residents' taxes have been voted to provide a permanent library building.

It is evident that both new patterns of service and population changes play a major role in determining future library construction needs. As a result, the stimulation of funding sources will be crucial to enable public libraries to maintain their ability to adequately provide for the ever increasing informational, cultural, and educational demands of today's lifelong library users.



A District of Columbia Public Library Kiosk

APPENDIX

BASIC TABLES:

TABLE 1 - Expenditures by State and Source of Funding

TABLE 2 - Expenditures by State, Population Density and Type of Construction

TABLE 3 - Population Served Through Title II Projects by State

TABLE 4 - Number of Projects by State, Population Density, Type of Construction and Type of Library

TABLE 5 - Affected Floor Area by State, Population Density, Type of Library and Type of Construction

TABLE 6 - Added Seating Capacity in Reading Areas and Percentage Increase by State, Population Density, Type of Construction, and Type of Library

TABLE 7 - Added Seating Capacity in Meeting Rooms and Percentage Increase by State, Population Density, Type of Construction, and Type of Library

TABLE 8 - Added Book Volume Capacity and Percentage Increase by State, Population Density, Type of Construction, and Type of Library

TABLE 1

EXPENDITURES BY STATE AND SOURCE OF FUNDING

	TOTAL	FEDERAL			STATE	LOCAL
		LSCA	OTHER	TOTAL		
United States	$724,681,956	$174,318,366	$21,469,975	$195,788,341	$53,137,196	$475,756,419
Alabama	6,995,359	3,221,356	728,247	3,949,603	6,497	3,039,259
Alaska	2,272,825	797,105	0	797,105	548,511	927,209
Arizona	5,189,214	1,651,739	0	1,651,739	0	3,537,475
Arkansas	3,682,569	2,050,189	158,000	2,208,189	0	1,474,380
California	44,375,802	13,003,940	895,000	13,898,940	112,488	30,364,374
Colorado	6,002,376	2,712,839	85,000	2,797,839	0	3,204,537
Connecticut	16,378,542	2,570,088	0	2,570,088	330,000	13,478,454
Delaware	2,430,383	549,764	0	549,764	0	1,880,619
District of Columbia	19,644,878	1,220,499	0	1,220,499	18,424,379	0
Florida	18,767,899	4,535,786	0	4,535,786	4,455,721	9,776,392
Georgia	9,548,477	3,846,168	617,059	4,463,227	226,641	4,859,609
Hawaii	7,172,770	1,294,623	0	1,294,623	5,878,147	0
Idaho	4,154,916	1,324,962	100,000	1,424,962	329,335	2,400,619
Illinois	37,362,162	7,302,919	0	7,302,919	0	30,059,243
Indiana	17,437,270	3,445,781	0	3,445,781	2,640,205	11,351,284
Iowa	8,630,822	2,587,645	0	2,587,645	30,407	6,012,770
Kansas	9,982,214	2,532,003	0	2,532,003	0	7,450,211
Kentucky	8,645,071	2,612,885	135,850	2,748,735	252,437	5,643,899
Louisiana	6,485,878	3,400,454	225,000	3,625,454	0	2,860,424
Maine	3,235,735	1,425,474	0	1,425,474	646,601	1,163,660
Maryland	14,309,551	3,090,660	990,887	4,081,547	899,746	9,328,258
Massachusetts	44,098,576	4,543,797	241,000	4,784,797	2,247,361	39,066,418
Michigan	22,265,523	6,923,547	0	6,923,547	0	15,341,976
Minnesota	17,775,137	4,053,139	1,404,079	5,457,218	0	12,317,919
Mississippi	5,330,129	2,160,151	550,374	2,710,525	0	2,619,604
Missouri	13,028,223	3,586,390	0	3,586,390	0	9,441,833
Montana	6,063,588	1,368,473	39,000	1,407,473	0	4,656,115
Nebraska	5,404,024	1,603,117	0	1,603,117	0	3,800,907
Nevada	8,863,000	2,768,889	0	2,768,889	522,000	5,572,111
New Hampshire	5,266,844	1,120,668	0	1,120,668	253,941	3,892,235
New Jersey	44,042,907	6,167,828	0	6,167,828	157,431	37,717,648
New Mexico	6,814,099	1,010,914	78,267	1,089,181	0	5,724,918
New York	67,298,907	13,334,985	1,564,080	14,899,065	0	52,399,842
North Carolina	10,456,525	4,319,449	1,190,088	5,509,537	0	4,946,988
North Dakota	3,247,936	1,050,419	0	1,050,419	618	2,196,899
Ohio	25,656,951	7,419,833	241,800	7,661,633	0	17,995,318
Oklahoma	7,940,269	2,369,266	184,754	2,554,020	2,225,000	3,161,249
Oregon	6,212,144	1,643,408	200,000	1,843,408	0	4,368,736
Pennsylvania	35,123,756	9,934,146	2,052,981	11,987,127	0	23,136,629
Rhode Island	8,024,393	1,474,598	411,561	1,886,159	2,000,332	4,137,902
South Carolina	9,350,229	3,095,697	1,079,960	4,175,657	856,512	4,318,060
South Dakota	4,094,982	1,182,438	1,909,000	3,091,438	100,000	903,544
Tennessee	15,829,481	3,369,746	655,751	4,025,497	10,000	11,793,984
Texas	22,881,199	7,665,465	744,253	8,409,718	0	14,471,481
Utah	4,014,233	1,348,088	0	1,348,088	35,000	2,631,145
Vermont	2,690,783	1,099,504	4,050	1,103,554	248,524	1,338,705
Virginia	18,432,371	3,842,560	435,992	4,278,552	37,715	14,116,104
Washington	7,089,062	2,466,624	69,575	2,536,199	9,015	4,543,848
West Virginia	20,103,172	2,152,592	3,984,741	6,137,333	8,842,770	5,123,069
Wisconsin	14,639,906	3,071,586	388,626	3,460,212	0	11,179,694
Wyoming	3,722,118	893,201	0	893,201	0	2,828,917
American Samoa	145,839	81,440	0	81,440	64,399	0
Guam	418,987	159,824	0	159,824	259,163	0
Puerto Rico	2,565,714	1,593,306	105,000	1,698,306	254,667	612,741
Trust Territory	151,404	149,325	0	149,325	2,079	0
Virgin Islands	934,832	117,074	0	117,074	229,554	588,204

TABLE 2

EXPENDITURES BY STATE, POPULATION DENSITY AND TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

(In thousands of dollars)

	UNDER 10,000 POPULATION (RURAL)			10,000 to 100,000 POPULATION (MID-RANGE)			OVER 100,000 POPULATION (URBAN)		
	NEW BUILDINGS	OTHER CONSTRUC.[1]	TOTAL	NEW BUILDINGS	OTHER CONSTRUC.[1]	TOTAL	NEW BUILDINGS	OTHER CONSTRUC.[1]	TOTAL
United States	$54,714.2	$14,154.0	$68,868.2	$366,594.5	$95,429.5	$462,024.0	$137,348.2	$64,323.3	$201,671.5
Alabama	1,267.1	77.8	1,344.9	3,884.4	337.2	4,221.6	1,207.6	221.3	1,428.9
Alaska	1,036.2	22.9	1,059.1	606.5	342.6	949.1	154.0	110.6	264.6
Arizona	643.7	96.2	739.9	2,622.4	1,070.3	3,692.7	756.6	0.0	756.6
Arkansas	537.5	148.9	686.4	1,631.6	1,364.6	2,996.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
California	540.1	0.0	540.1	26,084.8	2,268.5	28,353.3	14,867.6	614.8	15,482.4
Colorado	1,236.0	135.9	1,371.9	3,021.0	1,358.8	4,379.8	250.7	00.0	250.7
Connecticut	2,362.0	1,460.7	3,822.7	7,712.9	3,440.6	11,153.5	0.0	1,402.3	1,402.3
Delaware	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,008.3	3.4	1,011.7	512.4	906.3	1,418.7
District of Columbia	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,434.5	0.0	1,434.5	18,210.4	00.0	18,210.4
Florida	2,754.8	413.9	3,168.7	4,872.7	913.7	5,786.4	7,226.4	2,586.4	9,812.8
Georgia	929.2	2.6	931.8	5,290.0	2,422.9	7,712.9	376.3	527.5	903.8
Hawaii	603.5	325.9	929.4	4,666.6	887.1	5,553.7	689.7	0.0	689.7
Idaho	530.1	320.4	850.5	2,363.8	406.3	2,770.1	534.3	0.0	534.3
Illinois	3,197.0	64.0	3,261.0	16,102.3	13,494.4	29,596.7	4,504.4	0.0	4,504.4
Indiana	791.0	133.7	924.7	7,612.4	6,405.7	14,018.1	2,494.5	0.0	2,494.5
Iowa	2,290.1	358.7	2,648.8	4,578.9	1,064.1	5,643.0	264.3	74.7	339.0
Kansas	1,310.7	221.8	1,531.5	5,602.0	441.8	6,043.8	2,406.9	0.0	2,406.9
Kentucky	122.6	58.0	180.0	5,791.4	867.7	6,659.1	763.5	322.5	1,086.0
Louisiana	682.6	0.0	682.6	4,209.8	1,141.8	5,351.6	416.7	35.0	451.7
Maine	165.1	414.7	579.8	345.6	1,183.6	1,529.2	1,126.7	0.0	1,126.7
Maryland	768.4	0.0	768.4	7,490.4	1,131.5	8,621.9	4,919.3	0.0	4,919.3
Massachusetts	2,661.4	1,955.8	4,617.2	9,268.7	7,217.2	16,485.9	1,149.9	23,845.6	24,995.5
Michigan	2,878.5	238.5	3,117.0	12,073.0	2,374.6	14,447.6	1,126.5	3,574.4	4,700.9
Minnesota	1,354.4	0.0	1,354.0	8,837.4	1,508.6	10,346.0	5,982.4	92.7	6,075.1
Mississippi	1,204.5	101.3	1,305.8	3,908.6	115.7	4,024.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missouri	32.0	0.0	32.0	9,145.9	1,738.7	10,884.6	2,111.6	0.0	2,111.6
Montana	411.0	90.0	501.0	3,469.9	233.4	3,703.3	1,257.1	602.2	1,859.3
Nebraska	1,306.9	100.0	1,406.9	3,498.7	250.3	3,749.1	0.0	248.0	248.0
Nevada	1,219.0	0.0	1,219.0	6,975.3	11.1	6,986.4	82.9	574.7	657.6
New Hampshire	636.2	953.5	1,589.7	2,327.7	1,201.5	3,529.2	0.0	147.9	147.9
New Jersey	3,882.0	832.2	4,714.2	31,295.3	4,992.8	36,288.1	1,661.5	1,379.1	3,040.6
New Mexico	722.1	269.7	991.8	664.0	779.1	1,443.1	4,288.7	91.5	4,379.2
New York	286.8	1,179.2	1,466.0	35,211.5	7,528.0	42,739.5	9,875.9	13,217.5	23,093.4
North Carolina	1,017.3	70.6	1,087.9	7,569.3	949.0	8,518.3	557.7	292.6	850.3
North Dakota	277.2	107.7	384.9	2,691.9	171.1	2,863.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	953.2	310.0	1,263.2	15,647.9	2,528.8	18,176.7	5,857.9	359.2	6,217.1
Oklahoma	987.8	79.0	1,066.8	4,827.5	779.0	5,606.5	1,267.0	0.0	1,267.0
Oregon	981.4	213.3	1,194.7	3,505.0	1,192.1	4,697.1	320.3	0.0	320.3
Pennsylvania	1,203.4	81.2	1,284.6	18,978.3	8,036.1	27,014.4	6,606.5	218.3	6,824.8
Rhode Island	320.9	376.5	697.4	5,471.0	1,485.7	6,956.7	119.7	250.6	370.3
South Carolina	471.0	0.0	471.0	3,878.4	1,626.8	5,505.2	3,374.0	0.0	3,374.0
South Dakota	652.8	0.0	652.8	965.5	2,476.7	3,442.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tennessee	759.8	0.0	759.8	5,186.8	841.2	6,028.0	6,393.2	2,648.5	9,041.7
Texas	2,572.2	249.0	2,821.2	11,934.6	1,415.9	13,350.5	6,546.4	163.1	6,709.5
Utah	130.5	1.6	132.1	1,971.8	394.8	2,366.6	1,515.5	0.0	1,515.5
Vermont	298.5	772.7	1,071.2	1,317.0	58.5	1,375.5	223.0	21.1	244.1
Virginia	1,045.1	18.2	1,063.3	8,968.6	1,412.1	10,380.7	670.0	6,318.4	6,988.4
Washington	1,707.5	473.3	2,180.8	3,763.1	157.1	3,920.2	230.0	758.1	988.1
West Virginia	1,005.7	44.0	1,049.7	17,865.2	232.7	18,097.9	8,181.2	1,374.4	9,555.6
Wisconsin	1,083.0	999.8	2,084.8	4,531.8	1,287.0	5,818.8	5,767.2	969.1	6,736.3
Wyoming	170.0	366.7	536.7	1,488.9	1,696.5	3,185.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
American Samoa	0.0	9.5	9.5	64.8	71.5	136.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guam	239.2	0.0	239.2	179.8	0.0	179.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	286.8	0.0	286.8	1,403.9	0.0	1,403.9	500.0	375.0	875.0
Trust Territory	146.8	4.6	151.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virgin Islands	40.5	0.0	40.5	775.1	119.2	894.3	0.0	0.0	0.0

[1] Additions, remodelings, acquisitions, and combinations thereof

TABLE 3

POPULATION SERVED THROUGH TITLE II PROJECTS BY STATE

United States	88,458,742
Alabama	1,931,128
Alaska	209,492
Arizona	872,978
Arkansas	706,673
California	5,862,367
Colorado	1,072,616
Connecticut	1,340,267
Delaware	465,092
District of Columbia	756,510
Florida	3,162,471
Georgia	3,761,515
Hawaii	769,913
Idaho	395,212
Illinois	4,453,879
Indiana	1,147,066
Iowa	885,833
Kansas	1,076,539
Kentucky	1,112,992
Louisiana	933,150
Maine	180,263
Maryland	2,176,332
Massachusetts	1,896,123
Michigan	4,065,122
Minnesota	2,729,354
Mississippi	532,084
Missouri	1,342,039
Montana	574,863
Nebraska	478,597
Nevada	127,430
New Hampshire	303,833
New Jersey	2,944,316
New Mexico	647,380
New York	9,839,383
North Carolina	1,496,892
North Dakota	523,907
Ohio	2,337,927
Oklahoma	399,836
Oregon	1,166,162
Pennsylvania	5,135,533
Rhode Island	429,115
South Carolina	964,134
South Dakota	82,211
Tennessee	2,103,038
Texas	6,865,788
Utah	633,729
Vermont	485,293
Virginia	1,594,983
Washington	1,297,520
West Virginia	1,149,756
Wisconsin	1,905,050
Wyoming	197,841
American Samoa	27,769
Guam	46,884
Puerto Rico	776,151
Trust Territory	27,705
Virgin Islands	58,706

TABLE 4

NUMBER OF PROJECTS BY STATE, POPULATION DENSITY, TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION, AND TYPE OF LIBRARY

	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION		TOTAL	TYPE OF LIBRARY		
	NEW BUILDINGS	OTHER CONSTRUCTION [1]		CENTRAL	BRANCH	OTHER [2]
United States	1264	653	1917	879	663	375
Alabama	26	7	33	8	15	10
Alaska	13	7	20	11	3	6
Arizona	14	9	23	12	7	4
Arkansas	21	24	45	10	21	14
California	58	9	67	23	33	11
Colorado	25	20	45	21	11	13
Connecticut	22	23	45	33	10	2
Delaware	4	2	6	3	3	0
District of Columbia	4	0	4	1	3	0
Florida	41	12	53	8	24	21
Georgia	36	16	52	5	27	20
Hawaii	11	12	23	1	14	8
Idaho	13	24	37	30	4	3
Illinois	39	17	56	20	22	14
Indiana	12	6	18	5	10	3
Iowa	36	10	46	25	15	6
Kansas	23	11	34	31	1	2
Kentucky	17	13	30	17	11	2
Louisiana	19	5	24	11	9	4
Maine	4	7	11	7	3	1
Maryland	22	4	26	2	13	11
Massachusetts	22	28	50	34	15	1
Michigan	34	13	47	26	15	6
Minnesota	38	6	44	11	26	7
Mississippi	23	5	28	1	17	10
Missouri	17	12	29	4	14	11
Montana	11	7	18	4	5	9
Nebraska	18	8	26	4	3	19
Nevada	11	2	13	10	0	3
New Hampshire	8	21	29	27	2	0
New Jersey	65	24	89	73	13	3
New Mexico	9	11	20	18	1	1
New York	56	37	93	47	33	13
North Carolina	43	10	53	24	16	13
North Dakota	7	7	14	11	1	2
Ohio	54	20	74	13	36	25
Oklahoma	12	5	17	9	4	4
Oregon	20	10	30	17	6	7
Pennsylvania	45	38	83	48	27	8
Rhode Island	8	11	19	11	5	3
South Carolina	17	6	23	1	7	15
South Dakota	8	2	10	5	1	4
Tennessee	39	8	47	24	18	5
Texas	80	18	98	67	28	3
Utah	10	4	14	8	5	1
Vermont	6	41	47	38	4	5
Virginia	32	8	40	10	21	9
Washington	38	8	46	3	39	4
West Virginia	24	4	28	9	6	13
Wisconsin	17	26	43	30	4	9
Wyoming	3	6	9	3	3	3
American Samoa	2	4	6	1	3	2
Guam	4	0	4	0	4	0
Puerto Rico	12	1	13	2	11	0
Trust Territory	8	1	9	1	7	1
Virgin Islands	3	3	6	1	4	1
Population Density						
under 10,000 people	391	200	591	330	210	51
10,000 to 100,000	757	386	1143	493	414	236
over 100,000 people	116	67	183	56	39	88

[1] Additions, Remodelings, Acquisitions, and combinations thereof

[2] All types of library service buildings including systems headquarters, processing centers, and bookmobile headquarters.

TABLE 8.

AFFECTED FLOOR AREA BY STATE, POPULATION DENSITY, TYPE OF LIBRARY AND TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

(In thousands of square feet)

	TOTAL		CENTRAL LIBRARIES		BRANCH LIBRARIES		OTHER [1]	
	ADDED FLOOR AREA	REMODELED FLOOR AREA	ADDED FLOOR AREA	REMODELED FLOOR AREA	ADDED FLOOR AREA	REMODELED FLOOR AREA	ADDED FLOOR AREA	REMODELED FLOOR AREA
United States	20,744	3,783	10,680	1,960	5,048	596	5,016	1,227
Alabama	548	65	222	38	93	20	233	7
Alaska	73	19	24	9	11	0	38	10
Arizona	141	50	76	20	50	3	15	27
Arkansas	169	94	26	14	80	12	63	68
California	1,364	32	711	27	308	5	345	0
Colorado	196	40	93	4	42	22	61	14
Connecticut	430	190	349	130	61	26	20	34
Delaware	34	3	6	3	28	0	0	0
District of Columbia	443	0	420	0	23	0	0	0
Florida	725	37	197	14	139	6	389	17
Georgia	490	38	38	6	121	15	331	17
Hawaii	141	24	0	0	74	15	67	9
Idaho	89	141	61	124	2	14	26	3
Illinois	740	218	355	102	218	51	167	65
Indiana	443	93	143	0	185	8	115	85
Iowa	284	8	161	4	93	4	30	0
Kansas	399	33	364	33	17	0	18	0
Kentucky	176	85	92	77	76	8	8	0
Louisiana	227	21	116	6	83	9	28	6
Maine	126	11	61	8	14	3	51	0
Maryland	373	18	14	3	182	0	177	15
Massachusetts	1,023	120	882	61	141	59	0	0
Michigan	753	27	452	26	217	1	84	0
Minnesota	555	63	119	0	246	13	190	50
Mississippi	252	12	12	0	95	6	145	6
Missouri	373	41	3	25	222	10	148	6
Montana	191	129	52	0	13	12	126	117
Nebraska	195	26	80	9	16	0	99	17
Nevada	92	22	73	4	0	0	19	18
New Hampshire	198	40	198	36	0	4	0	0
New Jersey	1,267	28	1,110	7	116	11	41	10
New Mexico	189	21	173	16	8	0	8	5
New York	1,389	731	1,011	575	261	76	117	80
North Carolina	421	40	197	23	89	15	135	2
North Dakota	117	11	70	11	4	0	43	0
Ohio	931	18	263	0	337	6	331	12
Oklahoma	160	39	43	39	37	0	80	0
Oregon	276	38	172	19	26	16	78	3
Pennsylvania	772	277	452	150	245	118	75	9
Rhode Island	161	26	62	11	90	1	9	14
South Carolina	245	41	27	0	34	0	184	41
South Dakota	115	0	11	0	8	0	96	0
Tennessee	516	0	268	0	96	0	152	0
Texas	919	71	692	71	177	0	50	0
Utah	151	28	89	12	62	0	0	16
Vermont	56	47	15	42	3	4	38	1
Virginia	531	6	194	3	163	0	174	3
Washington	270	104	42	17	205	13	23	74
West Virginia	398	0	123	0	31	0	244	0
Wisconsin	418	445	240	82	89	1	89	362
Wyoming	77	41	7	30	14	7	56	4
American Samoa	4	6	3	5	1	1	0	0
Guam	14	0	0	0	14	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	74	0	14	0	60	0	0	0
Trust Territory	7	0	2	0	5	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	23	65	0	64	23	1	0	0
Population Density								
under 10,000 people	2,624	596	1,534	243	834	68	256	38
10,000 to 100,000	12,764	1,960	6,378	1,074	3,674	478	2,712	523
over 100,000 people	5,356	1,228	2,768	643	540	50	2,048	666

[1] All types of library service buildings including systems headquarters, processing centers, and bookmobile headquarters.

TABLE 6

ADDED SEATING CAPACITY IN READING AREAS AND PERCENTAGE INCREASE BY STATE, POPULATION DENSITY, TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION, AND TYPE OF LIBRARY

	TOTAL CAPACITY IN TITLE II PROJECTS			TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION		TYPE OF LIBRARY		
	BEFORE	AFTER	PERCENTAGE INCREASE	NEW BUILDINGS (capacity added)	OTHER[1] CONSTRUCTION (capacity added)	CENTRAL LIBRARIES (capacity added)	BRANCH LIBRARIES (capacity added)	OTHER[2] (capacity added)
United States	50,360	153,907	208	75,612	27,935	50,368	31,226	21,953
Alabama	473	2,037	330	1,348	216	550	670	344
Alaska	257	719	180	428	34	216	152	94
Arizona	420	1,917	356	1,013	484	665	459	373
Arkansas	922	2,283	148	536	825	236	584	541
California	2,562	8,814	244	5,903	349	3,258	2,185	809
Colorado	721	2,070	187	817	532	782	249	318
Connecticut	1,912	4,265	123	1,283	1,070	1,940	353	60
Delaware	173	278	60	95	10	40	65	0
District of Columbia	415	997	140	582	0	482	100	0
Florida	856	3,058	257	1,737	465	567	705	930
Georgia	870	3,091	255	1,666	555	220	911	1,090
Hawaii	927	2,175	135	1,203	45	0	829	419
Idaho	801	1,614	101	268	545	713	20	80
Illinois	1,032	4,200	307	2,366	802	1,290	1,292	586
Indiana	832	3,128	276	1,151	1,145	992	532	772
Iowa	790	1,919	142	954	175	825	268	36
Kansas	927	2,403	159	1,286	190	1,425	51	0
Kentucky	552	1,916	247	601	763	924	198	242
Louisiana	498	1,575	216	837	240	395	552	130
Maine	285	580	103	137	158	160	90	45
Maryland	234	1,746	646	1,172	340	652	591	269
Massachusetts	2,734	8,236	201	1,884	3,618	3,905	1,102	495
Michigan	1,333	3,589	169	1,910	346	890	973	393
Minnesota	653	2,793	328	1,597	543	303	1,212	625
Mississippi	453	2,088	361	1,426	209	120	498	1,017
Missouri	533	2,392	349	1,484	375	195	1,233	431
Montana	371	1,401	278	672	358	145	286	599
Nebraska	741	1,639	121	670	228	331	81	486
Nevada	142	553	289	371	40	365	0	46
New Hampshire	1,511	2,909	92	111	1,287	1,359	39	0
New Jersey	3,029	8,678	186	4,364	1,285	4,466	452	731
New Mexico	338	1,022	202	376	308	548	82	54
New York	3,780	10,434	176	5,404	1,250	4,670	1,748	236
North Carolina	1,065	3,594	237	1,584	945	1,450	541	538
North Dakota	480	1,148	139	573	95	487	24	157
Ohio	1,381	4,953	259	2,613	959	69	1,495	2,008
Oklahoma	292	1,104	278	622	190	191	327	294
Oregon	1,147	2,390	108	721	522	765	243	235
Pennsylvania	4,398	9,787	122	3,785	1,604	3,046	1,785	560
Rhode Island	549	1,805	229	754	502	755	443	58
South Carolina	434	1,764	306	1,080	250	224	190	916
South Dakota	170	1,372	707	1,154	48	113	26	1,063
Tennessee	886	3,618	308	1,923	809	1,056	741	935
Texas	1,525	7,257	376	5,192	540	3,924	1,686	122
Utah	358	1,255	250	834	63	507	390	0
Vermont	1,190	2,023	70	172	661	641	119	73
Virginia	770	3,541	360	2,013	758	969	1,163	638
Washington	689	2,356	242	1,455	212	251	1,311	105
West Virginia	785	3,045	288	2,104	156	874	427	959
Wisconsin	1,458	3,315	127	1,530	327	994	254	609
Wyoming	338	931	175	293	300	171	100	322
American Samoa	114	224	96	16	94	46	52	12
Guam	0	180	180	180	0	0	180	0
Puerto Rico	144	1,164	708	924	96	156	864	0
Trust Territory	35	198	466	163	0	35	128	0
Virgin Islands	75	365	386	275	15	15	275	0
Population Density								
under 10,000 people	8,508	25,060	195	11,789	4,763	9,577	6,041	934
10,000 to 100,000	31,497	101,985	224	52,261	17,929	32,383	22,913	15,192
over 100,000 people	10,355	26,862	159	11,562	4,945	8,408	2,272	5,827

[1] Additions, remodelings, acquisitions, and combinations thereof

[2] All types of library service buildings including systems headquarters, processing centers, and bookmobile headquarters

TABLE 7

ADDED SEATING CAPACITY IN MEETING ROOMS AND PERCENTAGE INCREASE BY STATE, POPULATION DENSITY, TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION, AND TYPE OF LIBRARY

	TOTAL CAPACITY IN TITLE II PROJECTS			TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION		TYPE OF LIBRARY		
	BEFORE	AFTER	PERCENTAGE INCREASE	NEW BUILDINGS (capacity added)	OTHER[1] CONSTRUCTION (capacity added)	CENTRAL LIBRARIES (capacity added)	BRANCH LIBRARIES (capacity added)	OTHER[2] (capacity added)
United States	17,143	112,127	555	70,444	24,540	46,758	28,597	19,629
Alabama	70	1,595	2,179	1,419	106	391	692	442
Alaska	0	245	245	115	130	150	75	20
Arizona	15	1,088	7,153	748	325	583	330	160
Arkansas	535	1,222	128	469	218	115	572	0
California	536	5,034	839	3,964	534	2,145	1,494	859
Colorado	350	1,130	223	315	465	525	140	115
Connecticut	260	2,515	867	1,137	1,118	1,875	380	0
Delaware	100	118	18	18	0	0	18	0
District of Columbia	0	652	652	652	0	502	150	0
Florida	50	2,792	5,484	2,291	451	1,130	666	946
Georgia	20	2,151	10,655	1,476	655	199	805	1,127
Hawaii	390	1,579	305	1,064	125	0	795	394
Idaho	109	1,329	1,119	470	750	1,140	0	80
Illinois	123	2,293	1,764	1,614	556	1,179	790	201
Indiana	170	2,367	1,292	1,612	585	640	972	585
Iowa	215	2,091	873	1,816	60	1,531	345	0
Kansas	100	961	861	761	100	841	20	0
Kentucky	200	2,383	1,092	720	1,463	1,540	643	0
Louisiana	185	1,489	705	1,126	178	658	441	205
Maine	0	572	572	165	407	257	265	50
Maryland	0	1,806	1,806	1,646	160	80	746	980
Massachusetts	642	4,368	580	1,551	2,175	2,982	744	0
Michigan	430	2,306	436	1,521	355	1,084	590	202
Minnesota	185	4,267	2,206	3,396	686	419	1,704	1,959
Mississippi	110	1,627	1,379	1,412	105	50	695	772
Missouri	390	2,235	473	1,553	292	215	1,030	600
Montana	15	835	5,467	330	490	130	100	590
Nebraska	70	1,040	1,386	835	135	370	15	585
Nevada	25	440	1,660	390	25	315	0	100
New Hampshire	280	2,031	625	545	1,206	1,751	0	0
New Jersey	978	6,510	526	4,353	1,179	4,832	507	193
New Mexico	80	698	7,725	323	295	518	0	100
New York	772	8,186	960	4,941	2,473	3,967	2,285	1,162
North Carolina	159	2,890	1,718	2,322	409	1,130	897	704
North Dakota	74	750	914	556	120	537	0	139
Ohio	690	2,612	279	1,922	0	423	1,182	317
Oklahoma	340	1,506	343	866	300	346	380	440
Oregon	261	1,648	531	1,050	337	900	177	310
Pennsylvania	3,443	7,324	113	2,310	1,571	2,011	1,565	305
Rhode Island	683	1,810	165	647	480	755	372	0
South Carolina	259	938	262	471	208	30	0	649
South Dakota	0	487	487	287	200	122	20	345
Tennessee	360	2,691	648	2,101	230	1,160	716	455
Texas	575	4,612	702	3,813	224	2,951	732	354
Utah	200	905	353	626	79	259	406	40
Vermont	837	1,450	73	200	413	413	40	160
Virginia	435	2,487	472	1,852	200	715	1,137	200
Washington	170	1,792	954	1,292	330	220	1,162	240
West Virginia	25	2,670	10,580	2,360	285	700	270	1,675
Wisconsin	1,177	3,191	171	1,544	470	1,399	240	375
Wyoming	50	679	1,258	100	529	244	205	180
American Samoa	0	28	28	0	28	14	0	14
Guam	0	60	60	60	0	0	60	0
Puerto Rico	0	1,142	1,142	1,142	0	300	842	0
Trust Territory	0	75	75	75	0	15	60	0
Virgin Islands	0	425	425	100	325	0	125	300
Population Density								
under 10,000 people	2,022	18,743	827	11,847	4,874	10,221	5,586	914
10,000 to 100,000	10,866	73,124	573	46,056	16,202	32,062	19,719	10,477
over 100,000 people	4,255	20,260	376	12,541	3,464	4,475	3,292	8,238

[1] Additions, remodelings, acquisitions, and combinations thereof

[2] All types of library service buildings including systems headquarters, processing of centers, and bookmobile headquarters

TABLE 8

ADDED BOOK VOLUME CAPACITY AND PERCENTAGE INCREASE BY STATE, POPULATION DENSITY, TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION, AND TYPE OF LIBRARY

	TOTAL CAPACITY IN TITLE II PROJECTS			TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION		TYPE OF LIBRARY		
	BEFORE	AFTER	PERCENTAGE INCREASE	NEW BUILDINGS (capacity added)	OTHER[1] CONSTRUCTION (capacity added)	CENTRAL LIBRARIES (capacity added)	BRANCH LIBRARIES (capacity added)	OTHER[2] (capacity added)
United States	50,962,180	122,818,712	141	43,741,262	28,115,270	39,802,069	15,010,640	17,043,823
Alabama	634,703	2,868,296	352	946,514	1,287,079	346,046	1,552,897	334,650
Alaska	212,600	420,048	98	127,240	80,208	74,640	44,600	88,208
Arizona	237,871	845,994	256	488,123	120,000	289,429	224,194	94,500
Arkansas	702,920	1,060,863	50	200,941	157,002	45,000	192,400	120,543
California	1,686,996	6,857,183	306	3,907,127	1,263,060	3,347,304	1,006,055	816,828
Colorado	479,840	1,205,312	151	321,612	403,860	485,612	130,360	109,500
Connecticut	2,866,247	3,855,231	35	801,027	187,957	582,527	202,457	204,000
Delaware	308,380	429,450	39	52,070	69,000	87,000	34,070	0
District of Columbia	483,453	1,491,625	208	1,008,172	0	948,172	60,000	0
Florida	296,444	2,648,578	793	1,827,175	524,959	759,500	330,648	1,261,986
Georgia	1,092,461	2,323,644	112	960,789	270,394	162,375	345,282	723,526
Hawaii	249,998	778,675	211	395,000	133,677	0	286,600	242,077
Idaho	675,058	1,347,644	99	292,876	379,710	464,150	4,436	204,000
Illinois	763,268	2,659,655	248	1,455,747	440,640	908,938	642,285	345,164
Indiana	2,126,859	3,145,800	48	969,180	49,761	400,196	346,945	271,800
Iowa	1,118,881	1,596,617	42	353,730	124,006	432,478	20,796	24,462
Kansas	816,946	1,978,594	142	984,662	176,986	1,112,024	43,124	6,500
Kentucky	452,362	960,183	112	235,478	272,343	386,073	109,748	12,000
Louisiana	395,912	1,088,676	175	574,719	118,045	381,870	238,581	72,313
Maine	265,241	718,506	170	281,365	171,900	157,765	45,500	250,000
Maryland	266,805	1,295,000	385	1,004,695	23,500	34,000	411,695	582,500
Massachusetts	3,225,834	8,599,368	166	695,534	4,678,000	4,706,005	667,529	0
Michigan	893,441	2,137,910	139	815,124	429,345	601,283	396,720	246,466
Minnesota	804,911	1,996,588	148	948,168	243,509	341,569	303,699	546,409
Mississippi	276,790	917,575	231	443,875	196,910	40,000	122,285	478,500
Missouri	504,400	1,474,390	192	812,150	157,840	95,000	517,800	357,190
Montana	402,350	1,476,900	267	843,550	231,000	141,900	41,000	891,650
Nebraska	612,690	1,181,710	93	487,222	81,698	830,810	21,300	344,910
Nevada	332,274	1,008,000	203	150,726	525,000	145,726	0	530,000
New Hampshire	1,190,954	2,337,305	96	249,500	896,851	1,137,351	9,000	0
New Jersey	2,418,873	6,154,050	154	2,307,315	1,427,862	2,889,377	161,250	684,550
New Mexico	240,881	574,148	138	243,383	89,884	261,267	40,000	32,000
New York	3,827,670	8,504,800	122	2,749,802	1,927,328	3,601,942	571,130	504,058
North Carolina	770,630	2,065,335	168	1,145,585	149,120	711,985	256,220	326,500
North Dakota	351,531	786,017	123	356,380	78,106	312,106	12,000	110,380
Ohio	1,546,223	3,168,262	105	1,442,511	179,528	122,910	870,592	628,537
Oklahoma	238,829	987,000	314	388,671	359,500	413,500	154,500	180,171
Oregon	1,678,506	2,188,363	30	416,305	93,552	337,997	26,796	145,064
Pennsylvania	3,527,423	6,329,581	79	1,967,772	834,386	1,691,431	912,404	198,323
Rhode Island	361,857	5,516,665	142	488,100	4,666,708	4,840,884	310,900	3,024
South Carolina	568,795	1,860,506	227	1,124,929	166,782	62,062	77,530	1,152,119
South Dakota	178,492	377,034	111	133,552	64,990	73,461	8,000	117,081
Tennessee	746,799	2,884,348	286	1,322,697	814,852	680,495	288,647	1,168,407
Texas	1,443,819	4,663,501	223	2,575,846	64,936	2,300,475	795,151	124,056
Utah	464,901	814,500	75	258,486	91,113	99,599	249,000	1,000
Vermont	809,779	1,130,430	39	128,400	192,251	176,251	27,800	116,600
Virginia	752,000	2,661,750	254	1,173,750	736,000	801,000	627,600	481,150
Washington	1,210,816	1,949,150	61	470,445	267,889	91,000	504,334	143,000
West Virginia	590,397	2,228,170	277	1,552,173	85,600	414,146	96,500	1,127,127
Wisconsin	4,624,931	6,199,021	34	315,285	1,258,805	865,596	187,000	521,494
Wyoming	137,935	478,320	247	105,785	234,600	158,600	65,785	116,000
American Samoa	16,800	43,000	156	3,000	23,200	13,000	9,700	3,500
Guam	0	60,000	60,000	60,000	0	0	60,000	0
Puerto Rico	10,904	321,441	285	310,537	0	24,262	286,275	0
Trust Territory	0	50,000	50,000	20,000	30,000	38,000	12,000	0
Virgin Islands	66,500	118,000	77	46,000	5,500	4,000	47,500	0
Population Density								
under 10,000 people	5,738,344	12,551,350	118	6,387,423	425,583	4,238,567	1,667,567	907,158
10,000 to 100,000	24,834,821	71,531,918	189	21,592,837	25,095,260	25,667,441	11,258,249	9,762,402
over 100,000 people	20,380,015	38,735,444	90	15,761,002	2,594,427	9,896,061	2,085,110	6,374,258

[1] Additions, remodelings, acquisitions, and combinations thereof

[2] All types of library services buildings including systems headquarters, processing centers, bookmobile headquarters

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FOOTNOTES

[1]"Mr. Carnegie's Investments," Library Journal, 27: 329 (June 1920).

[2]Ibid., p. 331.

[3]Congressional Record, 88th Congress; 1st session, 1963 (IX pt. 17, p. 22710).

[4]Phyllis I Dalton, "Public Library Buildings for the '70s," California Librarian, October 1969, p. 259-60.

[5]Library News Bulletin, Washington State Library: Olympia, Washington, January--March, 1972, vo. 39,p. 31.

[6]Marilyn Hagerty, "Use of Facilities at Library Triples," Flickertale Newsletter, 1972, p. 18.

[7]Wyman Jones and Ruth McKinney, "Five Branch Libraries for Fort Worth," Texas Libraries, Texas Libraries and Historical Commission: Austin, Texas, Summer 1968, vol. 30,p. 58.